The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,642.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,311 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	20
" Cirwar	14	" Negapatam	23
" Mangalore	15	" Madras	26
" Cannanore	16	" Coconada	28
" Calicut	16	" Vizagapatam	29
" B-lpore	16	" Bimlipatam	30
" Cochin	17	" Gopalpore	30
" Tuticorin	18	Arrive Calcutta	Oct. 2
" Colombo	19		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

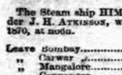
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bassorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottise, will be despatched on the 10th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2, 00 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £42	2nd Class. £30	3rd Class. £4
" Suez	36	22	8
" Port Said	34	21	9-10
" Alexandria	39	25	9-10
" Messina	45	32	12
" Naples	47	33	13
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Genoa	50	34	14
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Ports named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

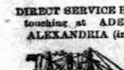
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company on arrake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £25	2nd Class. £15	Deck. £5
" Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
" Port Said	£42	£24	£9
" Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Without Food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 25 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

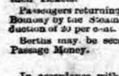
In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candelle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candelle, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant. For Freight, Deck and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of th. largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have app inted the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer fix ten via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Sures in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAKES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....} Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....}
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38; 2nd class £34.}

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
4	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
4	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
4	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
4	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
4	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
4	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, &c.

L B C— 469 & 5 7–2 cases 200 pieces white jaconets 20 yds. 40 inches L 75.
Ditto— 473 & 511–2 ditto ditto ditto 40 inches L 75.
Litto— 477 & 515—2 ditto ditto ditto L 85.
Litto— 481 & 519—2 ditto ditto ditto L 105.
Litto— 485 & 523—2 d tto ditto ditto L 115.
Ditto— 489 & 527—7 ditto ditto ditto L 125
S B F —2221–3 ditto 100 pieces white mulls 20 yards 40 inches.
Ditto—2314–6 —3 ditto 120 pieces each fine Sachrulls book muslins 12 yards 45 inches.
Ditto—2358 —1 ditto 100 pieces each mull jaconets 10 yards 40 inches.
Ditto 2400 —1 ditto 120 ditto white Bishop's lawn.

On account and risk of Hemraj Purjee—
M M { 219 2-1, and 310—3 cases 200 pieces each, gauze lappets 10 yards 39 inches.
" 450—1 ditto 100 pieces fine plain gauze, 10 yds. 44 inches.

On account and risk of Tyebjee Hebtoola :—
Ex Lalee.
G—134–1 case 400 lbs. black pound beads.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built circular glass miniature brougham by Kinch.

A handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, quiet, sound, a perfect pig-sticker. Go s well in harness and carries a Lady.

One pair grey Arab serviceable carriage horses.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—

One pair handsome bay Australian carriage horses, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 250 tons of North Wales Main Coals.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPERS.

Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., (if a suitable offer be not previously made), the following quantities of the undermentioned PAPERS, viz. :—

100 reams double foolscap, 24 lbs
150 ditto machine-made demy,
150 ditto double foolscap, blue,
100 ditto cream laid demy,
50 ditto coloured demy 24
Samp es may be inspected at

AUCTION SALE OF NEW

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the
BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of whom it may concern, the commission Agent.

2 new first-class English-built circular glass fronted miniature broughams, by Arguslee Company.
1 case superior holly buggy whips.
1 do. do. Chamois leathers.
1 do. do. harness liquid.
6 sets of do. buggy harness.

Also,

on account of whom it may concern—
1 new first-class English-built circular glass fronted miniature broughams, by Arguslee Company.
1 do. do. do. mail phaeton, by ditto
1 do. do. do. B ggy, by Bennett and Botwood.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shaik Mahomed bin Gulam Mohudin Ketkeer, Esq., mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mohaidin Khan bin Shaikhomed Alikhan the mortgagor the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or low ground ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Hungary Mulla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Rent and Ground Rent, under No. 1,444, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, containing by admeasurement 85 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the east by sweepers pass-ge, on or towards the west by Hungaree Mulla or Mahomed Bowa Khanday Street, on or towards the north by the house of Mamon Abba Dada and on or towards the south by the house of Khutry Abba Jooma.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS and PORCELAINWARE, &c., at CUMBALLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of A. J. Kinloch, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class English-built Mail phaeton, by Thropp and Maberly, London, with a pair handsome grey and chesnut horses, and set of English plated mounted harness.

To be seen at 2 hours' notice.

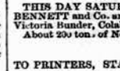
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 14th September, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 12th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

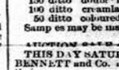
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th September 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,638 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the office's receipt for which is required in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th September 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The s. s. DELHI from Suez has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 18th August.
" TANJORE, from Marseilles, 21st August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 6th August.
" MILAN, from Liverpool, 10th August.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LALBHOY DAYARBHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to SELL to BRAZ RODRIGUES, of Bombay, a DWELLING HOUSE covered with tiles and built with Chunam, together with the range of Buildings standing thereon in the Fazendary ground, situate near the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bhoolesh wur, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 26, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the General Assembly's Institution, on the west by 2nd Pestonjee Lane, on the north by the house of Mr. Pestonjee, on the south by the house of Francis Rodrigues, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Minguel de Mello, and now in the occupation of the said Minguel de Mello.

All persons having any claims to the aforesaid property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, No. 22 Meadow street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this — day of September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th instant to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
J. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is her by given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive) for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

8th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered immediately upon acceptance of Tender.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders together with a small sample of Oil, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, not later than noon on WEDNESDAY the 28th inst.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 8th September 1870.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, held yesterday, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed :—

"That the Proceedings of the last Extraordinary General Meeting be confirmed, and that the Report and Accounts, now laid before the Shareholders be approved and adopted."

"That Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Pantoch, who retires from the Board by rotation, be re-elected a Director."

"That Messrs. E. Morris and Cowerjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

"That a Dividend of Rs. 40 per Share be declared, payable on and after the 9th instant."

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1870.

NOTE.—Shareholders are requested to send in their Certificates of Shares on applying for Dividends.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co (Limited) are Sole Agents for the manufactures of James Lillywhite and Son, the well-known quality of which needs no commendation to Cricketers.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Match Bats	5 0	5 8
Best "	6 8	7 0
Single Cane "	9 0	10 0
Double "	10 0	11 0
Treble "	10 8	12 0
All Cane "		
Re-concussion "		
Treble Whalebone "		
Stumps, Best iron pointed	from 5	0 to 9 0
Bails, Best	4 4	4 12
Second	3 8	4 0
Scoring Books for 12, 22, and 50 Matches	from 2	8 to 10 0
" in loose sheets, per doz	2 4	2 12
Leg Guards	5 8	to 7 0
Batting Gloves, best	4 5	5 0
Wicket Gauntlets	5 8	6 0
Shoes	10 0	11 0

RACKET KIT.

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Raquet Bats of best quality	10 0	11 0
" Balls " per doz.	1 8	1 12
" Fives " "	3 12	4 0
Raquet Shoes, best quality	10 0	11 0
" Presses	from 5 0	to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	from 6	8 7 0
Masks	from 6	0 to 10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks per pair	1 0	1 2
Basket Hand Guards	1 4	1 8
Buffalo "	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Galvanised Iron ... ... per doz. 1 0 1 4
Marble ... ... " 1 12 2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

TENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SOFT FELT HATS, Nearly indestructable and most comfortable for Children.

BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20 inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,...Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, with blue band and buckle.
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 18⅞ inch, ..Rs. 2
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19½ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20 inch...Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, with blue band and buckle.
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 18⅞ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19½ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 19⅝ inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20 inch,..Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB FELT, size 20½ inch,..Rs. 2 8

BOYS' STIFF FELT HATS.

BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 18½ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19½ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20 inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' BLACK OXFORD, size 20½ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 18½ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19½ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 19⅝ inch, ... Rs. 2 8
BOYS' DRAB OXFORD, size 20 inch, ... Rs. 2 8

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts	6 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB, TO-NIGHT, 10TH SEPTEMBER, (By particular desire.)

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE,

Under the Patronage of a Respectable Family.

THE HONEYMOON and a LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Doors open at 7 P.M.; Performance will commence at 8 precisely

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VEHAR WATER MAIN will be CLOSED on SUNDAY next, the 11th instant, from 10 A.M. up to 6 P.M.

W. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Water Works Department, 8th September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Fancaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated a Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the conditions of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The indermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOLL, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of Ilia, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompe de Paris,
E. J. HARCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of Ilia (Limited),
JAMES WEDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limite,
EDWARDIORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shaghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable OMNIBUSES, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See 3rd Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of a thoroughly practical man.

Orders left at the Office, Khetwaddy Road, or at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, will be punctually attended to.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction proposed by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of uniting in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the Premiums on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitats, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limted, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Boubay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLES HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Rummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir [Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the Continental towns in India, Ceylon China, Japan, the eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and Mc Innes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Tresties Finger in parcels of R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
20,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	270
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
32,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
2,750	2,000	2,0=	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,050
4,000	2,000	1,40=	Nil	Port Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,300
500	2,500	all	125p*	Alliance Spinning	2,100
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	800
60	150	150	...	Broach Mills	100
200	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,050
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,895
2,500	500	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit's	825
800	2,500	all	80 p.a	Oriental	1,775
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	350p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,200	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co	450
250	10,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,200
300	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co	2,200
200	500	all	30do.	Do. New	550
200	1,000	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co	5,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,000
150	4,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co	9,000
200	1,000	1,000	...	Franji Cowasji Press	900
200	1,000	all	265 p.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
300	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,350
1,000	5,000	4,000	2 p.	Kurrachee Press Co	940
2,000	400	35	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co	315
125	4,500	all	500	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
225	1,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Pinnevelly Press Co	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dalhs.		
—	500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay
—	1	192		Do. China
—	25/	—	Mar. '66	Central Bank
—	—	—		East India Bank's
—	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
—	20	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
—	13	7	Apr. '67	Old Financial

—	22	
—	1	
—	1	
—	22	
—	6	
—	5	
—	1½	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	700
—	5,500	2,44=	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
—	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	350
13,900	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
19,500	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.2.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g Co	20
500	2,000	300	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Treacher & Co.	375

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
4on	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
ondon Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do	1s. 11⅛d.
alcutta	At sight	105½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	99⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅛
China	90 Do. do	222

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Doubles	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Bray, Veterinary Surgeon, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Roche, Lieutenant, 14th Lancers, on leave, from Delhi.
Baynes, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Mathews, Quartermaster, 3rd Hussars, from leave, from England.
Faulkner, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
Downing, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Carey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cutch	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolans & Cubic bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, August 20.
	Ocean Bello	Jarvis	Mauritius, August 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Africa	Poe	Calcutta.

The ship George Kendall, Ker, to Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.				
5	Allum Ghier	Williams	Mauritius, August 16.	
	Martaban	Gun	Colombo, August 21.	
	Titan	Berry	Liverpool, May 6.	
	Hooghly	Morisy	London, May 27.	
	Ann Millicent	Pack	—— May 29.	
	Lady Octavia	Welsh	Greenock, May 14.	
	Thane	Arnold	Liverpool, May 24.	
	Glenairney (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, August 20.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
8	Oriental (s)	——	Rangoon.
	Saint Anne	——	Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

[The mail of the 14th September is the last under the monsoon arrangement.]

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, September 14 and 28, October 12 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on September 14 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on September 26 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on September 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

8th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hour for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhusawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhusawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.
J. CAMERON, Esq.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq.
G. FOGGO, Esq.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.
REV. C. GILDER.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.
REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON.
VEN ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.
HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
REV. W. MAGEE.
A. C. MOORE, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
R. G. OXENHAM, Esq.
T. F. PUNNETT, Esq.
REV. G. C. REYNELL (Hon. Secretary).
GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
REV. C. P. WILSON.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL.
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

We have received a complaint of a peon belonging to this office having demanded from a purchaser of an extra "dirky," or quarter of an anna, for himself besides the anna for the Extra. It is scarcely needful to say that this was an act of daring impertinence on the part of the peon, and should such a thing occur again, we shall feel obliged by any one knowing of it sending the peon to the office in charge of a police sepoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—September 9th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of R. L. Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SCOVELL—September 3rd, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain Scovell, 96th Regiment, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

THOMSON—September 4th, at Nungumbaukum, Archibald Kay Thompson, Chief Accountant, Madras Railway, aged 33 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

KEENE—September 3rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. H. G. Keene, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

WHEN in England it pleases Her Majesty's Government to appoint a Commission to enquire, say, into such important subjects as "the relative consumption of barley and oatmeal among the poorer classes of the community," or the state of public opinion as to whether glazed or unglazed calico is preferred as a commodity for dress-making, an official notification of the fact is made, and "the Queen greeting her well-beloved and trusty cousins," or merely "trusty consumers," we the public are so far let into the secret that we know who the commissioners are and what they are going to enquire about. But we manage those things differently here. For months past we have been hearing it mysteriously whispered that there is going to be a conference—"a most important conference"—of Collectors in Poona, who are going to confer together; and what they are going to confer about, has, of course, been kept a strict secret by the Government. Yet somehow it has crept out, correctly or not we of course cannot undertake to say, that the subjects of the conference are municipal taxation, and the mode of settling hereditary officers' claims. Now, as every town with more than ten thousand inhabitants and most towns with half that number are blessed (?) with a municipality, and as every village is directly governed by two hereditary officers, these subjects may be presumed to have some slight interest for a tax-paying public, who in any country but this might perhaps have been admitted soon enough into the secret to enable their voice to be heard in the matter. We know that one of the tenets of the Indian statesman is that "there is no public opinion in this country," to which is added as corollary, "and outside the ranks of those who draw a thousand rupees and upwards official salary, very little intelligence,"—and we also know by a long experience that it is useless for us to ask to be allowed to get information on any subject in time to be heard. So we must assume our guess to be a correct one, and although we are well aware that our remarks are very unlikely to influence the select body of dignified officials now sitting in Poona, we will, without further apology, endeavour to lay briefly before our readers the present system of municipal rule prevailing in this Presidency, and make a few suggestions as to the manner in which the more obvious of the evils resulting from this system might be remedied.

There has been very little legislation on the subject, Act XXVI. of 1850 being the only Act at present in force which lays down the manner of establishing and administering municipalities. A majority of the inhabitants are first to demand the introduction of the Act. The Government grant their prayer of being permitted to tax themselves, in order to better regulate the sanitary and other improvements necessary in the town. A committee, formed partly of ex-officio official members, partly of the leading members of the community, is formed, a set of rules is drawn up and sanctioned, and the municipality is introduced—and on paper we must admit the arrangement appears simple, easy, and fair to all parties But it is, in truth, but a clumsy instrument for the energetic district official to work improvements with. There is a certain school of officials experts in the art of what we may call government by cajolery, to whom the system is in every way suitable, and who approve entirely of this voluntary system. The modus operandi is briefly this. Given a large straggling village, evil-smelling, and difficult to traverse in an ordinary country cart, surrounded by prickly-pear: to make it passable, moderately clean, and if practicable establish a library and a dispensary, and without employing any coercion, make a population who care for none of these things pay for them. The energetic officer applies himself to the task. He invites the principal inhabitants to call on him. The Oriental mind is very fond of high officials, energetic or otherwise, and gladly obey the call. To them is explained in dulcet tones the immense benefits to be derived at small cost, by the introduction of the Act, and they leave, divided between an overpowering sense of the graciousness of the Sirkar (mingled with an idea that the Sirkar, great as gracious, will probably enforce what it seems so anxious to obtain), and that decided feeling of a reluctance to "part," which is the common failing of the sons of Adam. Then in steps the native official, who represents to them how necessary it is to please the sahib, if they wish to be kindly treated in their dealings with Government, while the village officers enlisted on the same side use their not inconsiderable influence among the smaller fry. The result is easy to foretell. The people can be wheedled into anything, especially as they always think that if they refuse, a worse thing will happen to them. A numerously signed request that a municipality be established in the town of Mailapore is duly forwarded through the eloquent official to headquarters, and the municipality is established. Q. E. F., Collectorates which have been any time under the disciples of the art of government by cajolery have a municipality in every town of the slightest importance. In other collectorates where district officers do not think the present municipal system exhibits the perfection of human wisdom, and who take the wording of the Act "*ex pied de la lettre*," municipalities are scarce; and but for the positive necessity of establishing a fund to make the very largest towns passable for cart traffic and keep off cholera, would perhaps not exist at all. It is scarcely too much to say that were the wishes of the people only consulted, no municipality would ever be established; that in nearly every town where they are established they are intensely unpopular, and yet, that there would be very little difficulty with an "energetic" Collector and an "enlightened" Mamletdar to introduce a municipality in any given town throughout the Presidency. The first fault of the present system, as we view it, is that Government has not the power to introduce the Municipal Act in any town where it appears necessary. We are far from either blaming or sneering at those officers who, working with the instruments ready to hand, strive to introduce municipalities in every town they can; they do good in their own way, but we do not think their way a good one, nor one which it should be necessary—as in many cases it doubtless is—for officers of a powerful Government to employ. If it is good—and we think it is—that there should be a fund at hand in all large towns for sanitary and other public purposes, Government by means of its officers is surely in a better position to judge of the expediency of establishing such a fund than a lot of ignorant cultivators with a sprinkling of money-worshipping Marwarries and idle Brahmins, to whom it is a matter of perfect indifference in what condition the town is, until the bad state of the roads or foul air touches their own pockets or persons, and who then look on any such visitation as a matter of pre-arranged fate. In this article we have gone over ground not altogether new, as some months ago we endeavoured to sketch out a plan for the improvement of villages, when we sought to show that something more was necessary if we really wished to improve the sanitary condition of towns, than giving the inhabitants the inestimable privilege of taxing themselves, if they they wished to do so. We will not tire our readers with useless reiteration. Any traveller in the mofussil will have come across large villages whose sanitary arrangements are a shame and a disgrace to a civilised Government; villages which are a standing testimony that the voluntary system does not always work well. Of the interior economy of our mofussil municipalities we will speak in another article. We will close this with asking the experienced officials now sitting at Poona to consider whether the people of this country are sufficiently advanced to appreciate the blessings of self-taxation for municipal purposes; and if they are not, whether Government is not sufficiently strong to allow its valuable district officers to dispense with coaxing the people into asking for what they really would rather be without. The officers are all so eager to reform everything, that it is perhaps as well not to give them too easy an instrument to work with; but with the only means now given them the most—we will not say scrupulous, but—diffident among them are somewhat heavily handicapped.

FROM the weather report of the Surat Collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we see that the crops were in a flourishing state, except that the rice plants in the Soopa talooka were withering through lack of moisture. Health was good.

FROM the reports from the talookas in the different collectorates in Sind, we learn that but little damage has been done to the crops by the visitation of locusts. The Commissioner had issued instructions for the destruction of the locusts, which had been made known to the people.

A WAR about the selection of the next Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal rages in the columns of the Calcutta journals. The candidates who have been up to this time trotted out before the public are the following:—(1) Mr. H. Ayrton, (2) Mr. George Campbell, (3) Sir Charles Wingfield, (4) Mr. V. H. Schalch, (5) Mr. A. Money, (6) The Hon. Ashley Eden, (7) Mr. John Davies, (8) R. H. Strachey, (9) Sir Richard Temple, (10) Mr. E. C. Bayley.

WE read in the *Rangoon Gazette* the following anecdote illustrative of the social manners and customs of British Burmah:—"On the 19th of last month a cart, guarded by six peons with loaded muskets, left Rangoon to carry some seventeen hundred rupees to the Engineer in charge of the Prome Road. Twenty-three miles from the town the party was suddenly attacked by ten armed dacoits. Three of the peons were cut down and the others fled, while the dacoits drove off the treasure. When news of this occurrence reached Rangoon, the Superintendent of Police guessed at once who were the criminals, and before night the whole party were in prison with nearly half the stolen rupees in their possession."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Metz still holds out.

The Prussians have bombarded and assaulted Montmedy, but were repulsed. Half the town is destroyed.

The King of Prussia entered Rheims on Monday.

The Belgian army of observation is quitting the frontier.

The Government organ at Berlin says that the change of Government in France removes all ground for foreign intervention.

PARIS, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 7-35 A.M.

A decree has been issued convoking the Electoral Colleges for the 16th October for the purpose of electing a national constituent assembly of 750 members according to the law of 1849.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris in three corps. In the event of the investment of the city the Diplomatic Corps will leave Paris and will probably proceed to Tours, Government being represented by a delegation.

Negociations for mediation continue, but success is doubtful on account of the resolution of the French to yield no territory.

LONDON, 7TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat. Prices were generally ¼d. lower. Surats were neglected.

Fair Dhollera 7⅞d.

Consols 92d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £298,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £100,000 to Bombay, and £2,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10¼d. for Calcutta or Madras received 28 per cent, and on Bombay 38 per cent.

The ships Ambrose and J. P. Wheeler have arrived from Bombay.

PARS, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Rentes 51.

LONDON, 8TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day showed no change.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Bank of England reurns show the following changes:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,625,00,	Inc. £250 000
Bills discounted	£19,375,00,	Dec. £375,000
Bullion	£21,000,00,	Inc. £375,000

The ship Rialto has arrive from Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 19TH AUGUST.

ABOUT noon yesterday, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Captain C. J. Wilkinon, arrived in harbour with the English mail of 19th August on board. The Delhi left Suez on 28th August at 9-55 a.m., arrived at Aden at 0 37 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and resumed her journey at 10 o'clock on the same evening. The following passengers arrived by the Delhi:—

From Southampton—Colonel Faulker, Colonel Baugh, Captain Baynes, Mr and Mrs Brunton, Rs Barrow, Mrs J Downes, Miss Trayte, Miss E Walton, Miss Erabeth Kelly, Miss Williams, Miss Fagan, Lieutenants Ruell, Dowsing, Carey and Maclver, Messrs R Waddington, J Brownnutt, G Mathews, H Close, J Milliken, Flynn, H L Dixon, Rogers, R Scott, A Anderson, H Taylor, G Wemyss.

From Aden—Abdoola, two wives two infants, two servants, and three deck passengers.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 19TH AUGUST.

THE French army of the Rhine is still in existence, though the *Times* insisted on giving it its "finishing stroke" in what the leading journal chooses to call the defeat at Metz. The way in which the *Times* continues to speak of the French people and the Emperor is simply infamous. One would supose the paper had been bought by the Prussian embassy with the Draft Treaty of which it has the exclusive right of publication; for it views all the events of the war through German spectacles. Day after day, too, it drags into its leading articles the false statement that the Emperor Napoleon is now altogether ignored both by the army and the nation, and it contends that Lord Granville ought to propose terms of peace on behalf of Prussia to the French people, without caring to notice the Emperor at all. Could anything be more shameful and cowardly than the policy which is thus recommended to the English Government? By all means, let us fight, if necessary, to check French ambition; but, when France is in an agony of humiliation at the defeats of her troops, and the Emperor has but few friends left, it is time for us to remember the cordial alliance that Napoleon has faithfully maintained with this country, instead of attempting to revive the prejudices of 1814, and to form a new Holy Alliance for the proscription of the Bonaparte family. The *Times* must have cognisance of some diplomatic intrigues that are going on, or it would not write in this way; but I do not believe any English Minister would be supported by the country in attempting to interfere for the purpose of restoring peace on such terms. In the first place, there are no men in France to whom one could look to form a provisional government; and, again, if there were such men, they would be chosen by the French, not on account of their love of peace, but to organize the national resources and carry on the war against Germany with renewed vigour. To insist that a great battle before Chalons will, if the French be again beaten, open the way for the mediation of England, is to show a want of appreciation of the eagerness with which the whole nation is bent on recovering its position as the foremost military power in Europe. The war has hardly begun yet, and will only come to an end when Gaul and German have become convinced by a long series of victories and defeats on either side that they have nothing to gain by continuing a quarrel in which they are pretty equally matched. England, therefore, cannot do better than stand aside and look on, for the present, more especially as any proposals of peace coming from a nation whose press is now constantly engaged in vilifying and sneering at France would be justly deemed an affront by the French people.

But, to return to the armies. Up to last Thursday the French still held the line of the Moselle and the Meurthe from Thionville and Metz to Nancy. But a movement of concentration must have been going on for several days previously with the object of withdrawing the right wing, which the Crown Prince threatened to outflank at Nancy, and strengthening the principal army encamped around Metz. The plan of Marshal Bazaine seems to have been to make no vigorous effort to hold the southern line of communication, by the Great Eastern Railway, from the camp at Chalons to Nancy, but to retire slowly, fighting all the way by the northern line, through Verdun and St. Menehould. The latter line has the disadvantage of having the railway from Chalons completed only as far as Verdun, so that for the 40 miles from the latter place to Metz the army can only move by road; but, on the other hand, the Marshal must have reckoned on leaving the Crown Prince to beat the air for some days in pursuit of an enemy whom he could not find, and on being able meanwhile to resist with his whole strength the armies of General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. The advance cavalry of the Prussians found therefore no one to oppose them at Nancy on Friday, and at the railway junction near that city and Pont-a Mousson, further down the Moselle, they met trains conveying the French troops northwards now to-day and created immense excitement, the Boulevards being thronged with people, who sang the *Marseillaise* and shouted *Vive l' Armee, Vive la France*, and *Vive Bazaine*. No one seems to have cried *Vive l'Empereur*. The news must be of some fresh battle; for Bazaine's despatches relating to the affair of Tuesday were known in Paris yesterday, and excited no enthusiasm.

There is much talk in the papers about the visits of French and Prussian diplomatists to Lord Granville, who is staying at Walmer Castle. Count Benedetti was over the other day; but it is impossible to suppose he can be employed by the Emperor in any new diplomatic business after his shameful failure at Berlin. Perhaps, after all, he only crossed the Straits in order to correct the proof of his famous *Projet de Traité*, which the *Graphic* newspaper is publishing as a supplement this week.

I need not comment to your notice Edmond About's letters. It seems not at all unlikely that the witty novelist's disappearance was not quite unpremeditated. Certainly, it has given additional interest to the narrative of his adventures. He throws all the blame of the battle of Woerth on the Emperor and Lebœuf, but does not explain how it happened that Macmahon began the attack with very inferior forces, when he knew Failly's corps could not come up in time to support him. It is not as if the Prussians had forced on the battle. The Crown Prince did not wish to fight. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST.

MERCANTILE affairs of every kind are so held in suspense at present by the war, that it is useless to speculate on any movement in the one without reference to the probable course of the other. All now turns on the one question—Is the war, though bloody, to be short; or is it to last over the winter and embarrass all Europe in the coming spring? If it depended on us and on the neutral Powers it would soon cease. After the few desperate battles that have already occurred, a cry is getting up here that England should interfere and try to arrange peace between France and Prussia on terms satisfactory to *both* countries (!) That is, the conflict should be brought to a close just at that particular point when the glory of success and the profit will all remain to Prussia, and France will monopolise the shame and ruin of defeat. Those who write and talk in this way are the sort of people that help to make England contemptible. The ignorance of France and French nature, shown in a proposition of helpless surrender after a fortnight's fighting, when addressed to the proudest and most military nation in Europe, is such as to prejudice at the outset any counsel offered Fortunately, there is no chance of such a course being taken. England, Austria, and even Russia would like to see the close of the war soon, but they know better than to make any proposals absolutely insulting to the nation which for the moment has the worst of it in the campaign What they really are now watching is for the chance of the Emperor Napoleon's generals gaining a victory signal enough to throw into comparative shade the disasters of Saarbruck and Woerth, so that they may get both combatants to treat on something like equal terms. In that case the proposals for arrangement would be, generally, a return to the *status quo ante*, with mutual assurances of respect, and the payment of a certain sum as indemnity to the Prussians. King William is a thrifty and acquisitive monarch with a keen eye to the main chance and no sort of scruple in helping himself to the first loot that offers. He will get both territory and cash if he can, but if not both, then either; and he will higgle like any denizen of Houndsditch over the odd pounds or thalers. He has already taken certain steps which point to an absorption of Alsace and Lorraine in Germany, and the Fatherland would of course support him with enthusiasm. But a revival of the worst traditions of the House of Brandenburg, though it may do when attempted against Danes or Hanoverians, is a dangerous game to try against the French. The old King, however, like his ancestor Frederick the Great, cannot find it in his heart to let go what he has once gripped fast, and should he really win further and unchequered successes he will certainly refuse to part with the *spolia opima* which the valour of his soldiers has heaped up. The neutral Powers know this perfectly, and therefore they will not ask him to come to terms until events have shown the greedy old gentleman that he is not invincible What then are the chances of such a turn of affairs as will encourage mediation when the honour of both sides is satisfied? Very slight and moreover contingent on events that are irreconcileable with the theory of a short struggle Notwithstanding the apparent breakdown of their military system and the consequent disasters, the French believe, and I think nine Englishmen out of ten are of the same opinion, that

POONA RACES, 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Hon S. Mansfield, C. S.; W. H. Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Hankey, 83rd Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.; Major Lukin, 3rd Hussars; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Henry Daniell, Capt., *Honorary Secretary*.

FIRST DAY: THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE interest of this day's racing was concentrated of course in the Derby, all the other events on the card bringing very poor fields to the post. The Derby was chiefly notable for being the fastest ever run on the course, and also for being, in the opinion of the public, a very open race. Mr. Field's and the Aga's stables were about equal favourites at the lotteries on the previous evening, Nonpareil and Damascus competing for the third place in the public favour. The latter unfortunately came to grief while taking his preliminary canter: a stray bullock got into the course and Damascus came against the man who was trying to drive off the bullock, knocked him over, and came down. The horse and jockey fortunately escaped without any very severe injury, but the unfortunate man (a soldier in the 9th Regiment) was picked up insensible. This unfortunate contretemps must have considerably damaged the Bengal horse's chance. The Aga's horses appeared to be decidedly short of work, by no means a usual fault in that stable. There was very little betting on any of the races. The lottery prices in the Derby were about 4 to 1 each against Mr. Field's and the Aga's stables, 6 to 1 against Damascus and Nonpareil, 20 to 1 against the Ranger, and 100 to 1 against Khyser and Shareef. At the start I heard 2 to 1 offered and taken about both the first named stables

Khusro's defeat was a surprise, but the horse was evidently wrong. A more moderate field perhaps never started in Poona for such a great race as the Maiden Galloways than that which Badder defeated. It was a great day for the ladies, both Pauline and Shereen winning with the greatest ease. The weather was fine but very hot, the course as hard as a macadamized road. Subjoined is a detailed account of the day's racing.

1ST RACE.—THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STAKES.—For all Colonial and English maidens. Weight for age. Rs. 400 from the fund. Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One and a half mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr Field's	b aus m Pauline	9 0	Hastings 1
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Viceroy	8 10	Capt Stack 2

1st mile—1m. 54 sec.; whole distance 2m. 56 sec.

Betting—2 to 1 on Viceroy.

After two or three or four false starts both got away together. The horse led for the first three quarters of a mile, the mare then gradually crept up. Half a mile from home they were together, Viceroy ardently in difficulties. The mare then passed Viceroy, led all the way in the straight, and won, hard held, by half a length.

2ND RACE.—POONA SWEEPSTAKES.—Rupees 400 from the fund. A sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. for all Arabs. Weight for age, maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr Field's	c a h G'encoe	9 12	Hastings 1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khusro	9 3	Syed 2

Time 1m. 58 sec.—Betting 10 to 4 on Khusro; off. to take 10 to 8.

The two raced together the first half mile, Glencoe leading. Glencoe gradually increased his advantage and won easily by half a length.

3RD RACE.—THE DERBY.—Rupees 1,000 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1869 allowed 4 lbs. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

	st. lb.		
Mr Field's	b a h The Earl	8 12	Hastings 1
Major Crosbie's	g a c Nonpareil	8 4	Donaldson 2
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	8 4	W Brewty 3
Do	g a h Finch	8 4	Syed 4
Mr Stewart's	b a h Damascus	9 3	Chaloner 5
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a h Khyser	8 8	Blackburn 6
Mr Williams's	b a c Ranger	7 3	Barron 7
Mr Field's	b a h Zibrilla	8 8	J Brewty 8
H H Thakoor, Palitana	Shareef late Pilot	8 12	A Rizzack 9

Time—2 m. 54 sec.

A good start was effected. The Earl jumped off with a lead but was at once pulled back and his place taken by his stable companion, Zibrilla, Ranger lying second, and Silvertail third, close up with the leading horse. Just before the hill Ranger fell off and the Earl and Nonpareil came up with the leading horses. At the half mile from home Mr. Mansfield's two were leading, with Nonpareil close alongside. Coming into the straight run in the Earl had the first place with Nonpareil at his girth. The pair raced home together, the Earl winning easily by about half a length, Silvertail a bad third, Ranger fourth.

4TH RACE.—THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rupees 400 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands to carry 9st. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each galloway declared to start. One and a quarter mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a g Budder	8 10	S. Mr R 1
Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a p Hercules	8 8	S. Blackburn 4
Major Crosbie's	g a g Mirage	8 8	S. Capt Stack 3
H H Aga Khan's	b a g Sheredil	8 7	O. W Brewty 2

Time—2 m. 31 sec.

At the lottery Abdool Raymon's stable sold for Rs. 650, Mirage Rs. 270, Sheredil Rs. 90.

Budder jumped away with a strong lead, Mirage taking the second place, Sheredil third, with Hercules, who appeared to get badly off, some lengths behind Sheredil. After the first quarter of a mile Hercules and Sheredil changed places, and going up the hill Budder came back to his horses, still, however, keeping the lead. At the half mile from home Hercules passed Mirage and came close up with the leading horse. Budder, however, was never headed and won by about a length from his stable companion, Mirage third, two lengths from Hercules, Sheredil nowhere.

5TH RACE.—THE WELTER.—Rupees 400 from the fund. For all horses 10 st. 7 lbs., maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1½ mile. Gentlemen riders.

	st. lb.		
Mr Syed Ramzan's	b aus m Shereen, late Carnation	10 4	Mr Willoughby 1
Mr Field's	b aus g Albourne	10 4	Mr Seton 2
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Viceroy	9 11	Capt Stack 3
Do	b aus g Pretender	9 11	Mr Hogg 4

Time—2 m. 54 sec.

Betting even on Albourne against the field. Pretender refused at first to start, the other three got well away together. The mare took the lead, was never headed, and won easily by three or four lengths.

6TH RACE.—A MATCH.—Rs. 1,000. 1½ mile.

	st. lb.		
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Nicholas	9 6	W Brewty 1
Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	9 9	Hastings 2

Time—3 m. 1 sec.

The pair raced together for the first three quarter of a mile, when Nicholas gradually drew ahead and won as he liked. Betting even, but Nicholas was slightly the favourite at starting.

NORTH v. SOUTH CRICKET MATCHES.

FIRST MATCH—Won by the South by 5 wickets.

NORTH.		1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
A C Bovy	c Stock, b Johnson	2	c F Oliphant b John son	5
Capt Westmacott	b Stock	8	b Cotton	0
J Pottinger	c Subtitute, b Johnson	11	c Cotton, b Johnson	6
Capt Wandby	c Cotton, b Stock	11	l b w, b Stock	32
Major S Scott	l b w, b Johnson	12	b Johnson	10
Captain Mander	b Johnson	13	Ditto	14
H L Cameron	Not out	31	Ditto	28
Major Fellowes	b Stock	2	b Stock	28
G Drummond	l b w, b Stock	1	Not out	6
F. Melvill	b Johnson	4	b Johnson	7
J Adams	Ditto	4	c Knapp, b Stock	3
Byes 1, leg byes 4		5	byes	3
		104		127

SOUTH.		1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
J. W Anderson	b Wandby	25	c Manders, b Wandby	39
J R Gibson	c Mander, b Wandby	0	b Adams	9
N K Oliver	b Wandby	13	c Melvill, b Wandby	2
F J Oliphant	b Scott, b Adams	24	b Scott	19
Captain Waller	c Adams, b Wandby	0		
K Stephenson	b Adams	8		
E A Johnson	b Wandby	23	not out	17
R B Oliphant	b Adams	7		
R O Cotton	c Mander, b Wandby	14	not out	6
Dr W F Knapp	b Adams	0		
Captain Stock	not out	4	c Pottinger b Adams	0
Byes 9, leg byes 4, wides 4		17	byes 5, leg byes 1, w 5	11
		183		101

RETURN MATCH—Won by the South by 1 inning and 20 runs.

NORTH.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Capt Westmacott	b Cotton 17	b Cotton 7
Capt Wandby	l b w, b Cotton 7	run out 0
H L Cameron	run out 5	c Stock, b Johnson 6
Capt Mander	l b w, b Cotton 12	c Knapp, b Cotton 3
G Drummond	b Cotton 0	b Johnson 8
A C Bovy	c F Oliphant b Stock 1	Ditto 8
Major Fellowes	b Cotton 36	run out 16
J Pottinger	b Stock 6	b Johnson 6
Major S Scott	not out 17	Ditto 5
F Melvill	b Stock 0	not out 3
J Adams	run out 1	b Cotton 0
Byes 2, wides 1	3	byes 4
	137	66

SOUTH.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Captain Waller	l b w, b Adams 10	32
J W Anderson	b Pottinger 3	3
N K Oliver	l b w, b Pottinger 1	4
F Oliphant	b Adams 0	6
K Steph nson	b W adby 2	2
E John on	run out 5	5
R O Cotton	b Wandby 14	14
R b Oliphant	c and b Wandby 2	2
Captain Stock	c Cameron, b Wandby 15	15
J R Gibson	run out 6	6
Dr W F Knapp	not out 4	4
Byes 5, leg byes 1, wides 9	15	15
	119	89

THE PROPOSED SECRET TREATY.

THE *Graphic*, which arrived by yesterday's mail, contains as a supplement on fine toned paper a facsim le of the draft of the Proposed Secret Treaty between France and Prussia, in the handwriting of Count Benedetti.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP OCEAN BELLE, 550 tons, Captain W. E. Jarvis, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen summoned to attend at the Criminal Sessions which open this morning, are reminded that they are required to be present at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, a Portuguese writer, named Simon Fernandez, was charged before Mr. Showell with attempting to evade payment to the G. I. P. Railway Company of his proper railway fare, by altering the date of an "expired ticket" from the 6th to the 8th September. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. on the Esplanade this evening, weather permitting:—

March.
Overture ..... La Figlia del Reggimento ..... Donizetti
Valse ..... Terasen Lieder ..... Gung'l
Selection ..... Nabucco .. .. Verdi
Lancers ..... Carnavals ..... Coote
Galop ..... Sleigh ..... Kuhner

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF TWO BAILIFFS.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, first judge, Rao Bahadoor Morobs Canoba appeared on behalf of one Soonderjee Mooljee and applied under section 86 of the Small Cause Court Act to enquire into certain charges against Dinanath Soonderjee and Dadabhoy Pestonjee, bailiffs of this Court, who forcibly entered into his client's house, assaulted him and his wife, and destroyed some of his property. He was informed that an enquiry would be made.

THE SESSIONS CALENDAR.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the year, which commence this morning at the High Court. Thirty-five prisoners, implicated in twenty-three cases, have been committed for trial. Twenty-three of them are Hindoos, six Mahomedans, four Europeans, and two Indo-Britons. The cases for trial may be thus classified:—Six of theft, four of housebreaking, two of cheating, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of breaking open Post Office letters, one of mischief, one of attempting to commit rape, one of dishonestly retaining property, one of criminal intimidation, one of fabricating counterfeit coin, one of using as genuine a forged currency note, one of cheating by personation, and one of breach of trust. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, seven by Mr. Showell, nine by Mr. Nana Morojee, two by Major T. E. Britten, and one by Mr. A. D. Carey.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—Our attention has been called to the necessity existing for a parapet wall being thrown up on the Malabar Hill side of the railway level crossing on the new Queen's Road. There are always a number of conveyances drawn up on either side during the time the gates are closed to allow trains to pass; those on the Bombay side have a clear view of the coming train and an open piece of ground for horses to caper on if they are not used to the noise of the engine or the sight of a train in motion, but those on the Malabar Hill side of the gate are not so favourably situated: the train on that side runs through the crossing from behind a dead wall (for what purpose standing there it puzzles us to say), and coming suddenly into sight is apt to frighten the best trained horses. If the horses are lively and commence prancing, there is nothing to save the occupants of the carriage from getting an unexpected ducking in the "sweet" waters of Back Bay, if nothing worse. In time, we make no doubt, an overbridge will replace the present level crossing, but that is no reason why life and limb should not be protected in the interval, by pulling down the useless wall on the land side and building a low wall on the shore side of the road.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

THE writ of *habeas corpus* issued to the Governor of the County Goal for the delivery of Wittoba Pandoorung was returned in the High Court yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The prisoner was produced and a warrant for his imprisonment was shown at the same time. Mr. Connon, who had received notice of the matter, was in Court and explained that he had granted the warrant before any application had been made to the Court, and entirely disowned any idea of contempt of Court. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction with the Magistrate's statement, found that the warrant was drawn in proper form, and sent Mr. Wittoba back to prison.

Mr. Leathes, of Leathes and Crawford, solicitors, afterwards appeared before the Chief Magistrate on behalf of Wittoba Pandoorung, who had been ordered to pay fifty rupees for the maintenance at his wife Luxmeebayee, failing which, to be sent to jail for fourteen days, and stated that he had paid the amount and been released. Mr. Leathes now applied for a summons against his wife, to show cause (if any) why she should not return and live with her husband on his offering to maintain her, or why the order for her separate maintenance should not be rescinded. The Magistrate granted a summons, returnable on the 23rd instant.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, 11th September.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 1, 169.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189, 144, and Evening hymn "Holiest breath an evening blessing."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 161 (O God of Hosts, the mighty Lord), and 142, part 1, (Brief life is here no portion).

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon (II. On the Lord's Prayer). Hymns 136 (All people that on earth do dwell), 313 (What various hindrances we meet), and 10 (Glory to Thee, my God, this night).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon at quarter before ten o'clock A.M. on H. M. S. Nymph, and at eleven o'clock on board the ship Calcutta, near the Middle Ground, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., Bombay.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 9th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 8th Sept., 8 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Sept., 11-42 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Sept., 11-11 A.M.; American via Russia, 8th Sept., 4-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

UMBALLA, 9th Sept., 9-35 A.M.—Office opened at Feruzepore Arsenal yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE.—9TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th Sept., 3-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th Sept., 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th Sept., 11-42 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th Sept., 7-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 56 minutes.

America via Russia, 8th Sept., 4-20 P.M., American time.

America, via Red Sea, 8th Sept., 7-5 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 8 hours 52 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of 9th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 2	0 1
,, Calcutta	6 10	0 10
,, Madras	0 44	0 2
,, Galle	9 46	1 22

THE "FOLIE" AMATEURS.

THE amateur dramatic society of blue-jackets belonging to H. M. S. Forte made their second appearance on the boards of Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening before a good audience, though the dress circle was scarcely as well filled as on Monday evening. The fine old drama entitled "Simon Lee," which was so successfully represented on the first appearance of the amateurs, was repeated on Monday evening, and was highly appreciated by the audience. The drama is one of the old school, interesting throughout, and the leading characters in which, when fairly represented, cannot fail to engage the sympathies of an audience: and with professional actresses capable of giving due expression to the different emotions of the heroine, the piece must indeed be, to use the language of the playbills, "thrilling." It would be too much to expect of a blue-jacket that he should be a good interpreter of the emotions of a young lady thrust from under her father's roof, and of the despairing wife whose husband is sentenced to die, and who determines to share his fate; but really "Miss" Harrison performed the part of Grace Hatherleigh in a very commendable manner. Of the excellent acting of "Simon Lee" (Mr. J. Lofthouse), Mr. Jones (Mr. C. Green) and Mrs. Jones ("Miss" Marsland) we have already spoken, and we may now say that on Thursday night there was even an improvement. In fact, there was a general improvement visible in almost all the characters, but especially noticeable in the acting of Mr. J. Arthur as Walter Hatherleigh the Miser, and father to Grace. On Monday evening his action struck us as somewhat too spasmodic; but on Thursday, the whole character was acted to the life, and the actor showed that he was the one man in the company for the character. Old Martin (Mr. J. Sharplin) also deserves a word of commendation. Some of the scenes were striking, so much so that the audience several times demanded a repetition; and the entire piece appeared to give great satisfaction. The amateurs' minstrel entertainment, which followed "Simon Lee," was, as we expected it would be, a great success. The blue-jackets showed themselves quite at home in the Christy minstrel songs, ludicrous gestures, and jokes, and kept the audience in splendid humour. A negro farce called the "Hop of Fashion" followed, and the performances concluded with the farce "One too many for Him." The programme was perhaps a little too long, but the last farce, though commenced at half past eleven, did not prove "one too many" for the audience, which sat out the performance till the end—a sure indication that the amateurs had given satisfaction. The feeling of satisfaction was expressed by the loud applause of the audience throughout the performance, and it must have been gratifying in a very high degree to the company to see the enthusiastic reception of the intimation that the amateurs hoped next month to be able to give another performance in aid of some other charitable society. We, in common with all who have had the pleasure of seeing the amateurs in Grant Road Theatre, heartily hope they may come forward again next month, when we may predict that they will again be received by a bumper house.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALL, 9th Sept., 10-50 A.M.—French mail steamer from China anchored.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 9th Sept., 9-40 A.M.—Weather misty, wind light north-east, thermometer 76, barometer 29-96.

VINGORLA, 9th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76.

CANNANORE, 9th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29-990.

TUTICORIN, 9th Sept., 10-11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29-88.

MANGALORE, 9th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE RED SEA.

NEWS has reached the editors of the local French papers from the Red Sea of the capture of the Prussian frigate Hertha by the French ironclad Belliqueuse. It appears that the Hertha had been for some time on the look-out for the Messageries steamers carrying mails to and from India; and the French authorities on getting scent of this, despatched the Belliqueuse to hunt her down. The two ships came in contact in the beginning of last week; the fight was long and hard, but the Hertha having been boarded by the French crew was over powered and taken. It is said that there are two other Prussian frigates in the Indian seas, which the French are as eager to find out as they are sanguine in their belief of succeeding in towing them to Toulon as good and valuable prizes. We give the information as we received it, but we do not pretend to endorse it, seeing it wants confirmation, and besides, from other sources we learn that the Hertha must now be in the China seas.—*Egyptian Messenger*, Aug. 24.

AN INFURIATED ELEPHANT.

SHETAPORE—to judge from the fact that three different correspondents have written of it—has passed through a most exciting event—the escape and exploits of an enraged elephant. It appears that on Saturday last that station had been enlivened by a dancing party,—the dancers had retired and were sleeping Sunday in, when on a sudden their dreams were broken in upon and abruptly concluded by a great uproar. The shouts proceeded from an unfortunate syce who was endeavouring to escape from an infuriated elephant which was seen in hot pursuit. The man rushed behind some stables for protection, and the elephant thinking little of the obstruction rushed at him *through* them, almost completely demolishing the buildings. Two ladies were now seen to issue from an adjacent house, and they on suddenly finding the huge beast so close to them, shrieked with alarm. The elephant responded to the invitation by charging down upon them, one lady escaping, the other from sheer terror sinking to the ground before her assailant. Her destruction seemed inevitable, when suddenly a loud shout from an Afghan horseman who had arrived on the scene called the elephant aside, and the lady's life was saved. He was finally secured and chained to the ground, evidently the only thing which is to a mad elephant "immoveable." Among his freaks are mentioned the demolishing of a verandah with one butt of his enormous head, and levelling two pillars by a backward movement.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 7.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Overland Mail*, Aug. 19.)

The French Army of the Rhine is isolated at Metz. A great battle was fought on August 16 between Marsla-Tour and Metz. The losses on both sides are estimated at 40,000 killed and wounded.

Marshal Bazaine is thus cut off from supplies and from the new army in course of formation at Chalons. He is held in check by the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz.

It is conjectured that if the retreat of the French army be prevented it will be compelled to capitulate.

Meanwhile the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia is hastening to Chalons by the Toul, Commercy, and Bar-le-Duc road, there to engage the remnant of MacMahon's army and the newly-formed corps.

The operations of the Prussian army preceding the great battle of August 16 have included the occupation of Nancy, Pont-a-Mousson, and Briey, and the capture of the fortresses of Phalsburg, Lichtenburg, and Marsal. Strasburg and Bitsche are still held by the French. A sortie was made from Strasburg on August 14.

The Emperor Napoleon has left the army, and is said to be at Rheims, suffering from paroxysms of monomania.

The effect of the latest reverses of the army upon the population of Paris is not yet known; prior to them Paris was quietly organising the defence of the city.

General Trochu is appointed commander of the forces in Paris. M. Ollivier has fled to Italy.

German residents have been compelled to quit Paris.

Cherbourg, L'Orient, Brest, and Rochefort have been placed in a state of siege.

The King of Prussia has appointed General von Bonin Governor-General of Lorraine, and Count Bismarck Bohlen Governor-General of Alsace.

The French fleet has blockaded the rivers Eider, Elbe, Weser, and Jahde.

There has been an engagement between the French and Prussian fleets off Rügen in the Baltic.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payments; the war vote of £20,000,000 has been increased to £40,000,000, and bills in France are allowed thirty extra days of grace.

There have been serious disturbances at La Villette, a suburb of Paris, and at Lyons.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

The Government of India is to report whether the instruction of Lord Cranborne in regard to officers' claims has been carried out.

Sir Dominic Corrigan (Liberal) has been returned for Dublin city, defeating Mr. King Harman (Nationalist).

THE WAR.

BATTLE UNDER THE WALLS OF METZ.

VERDUN, AUGUST 16, SIX A.M.

FROM good information I heard that the Quartier Imperial was leaving Metz at one on Saturday afternoon, and I was advised to leave the place to avoid the probable chance of being blocked in it, or of being deprived of all means of communicating with you. My resolution was soon taken. I left on Sunday morning for the camp of the Garde Imperiale, and it is to that circumstance I am indebted for the opportunity of assisting at a regular battle; but I shall not anticipate. I have travelled all night in the hope of communicating with you. My tale will be brief, but true from beginning to end. I have escaped all dangers, and I am right and ready to commence again.

At one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the 13th instant, the French army, 180,000 men strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered as imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied.

The Prussian army of Prince Fredrick Charles, or rather the corps, now united, of Field Marshal Steinmetz, 150,000 men strong, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Borny. The road from Bellenoir and Borny, partly by the thick woods of Bordy.

The French army is now continuing its retreat on Chalons *via* Verdun. A Prussian *corps d'armée* follows, and another one is marching also in parallel on Chalons *via* Bar le Duc.

Both armies are making for the plains of Chalons, hurrying up to arrive first, and to give battle before the junction of the auxiliary *corps d'armée*. The Prussians are now a few kilometres from Verdun.

Chalons is now the great object, and in the vast Catalonic plains the destinies of a great country are probably to be decided. The Garde Mobile, now good in training, will be of great assistance, and it is not unreasonable to hope a good result for France, if the commanders of the army keep at its height the valour of their soldiers.

Brave soldiers! courageous victims! going through a succession of hard trials without a murmur, without a complaint. I travelled 24 hours in the middle of them. They had been marching continually for two days, with insufficient nourishment, some with none; and, notwithstanding, full of courage and animation! Obscure but real heroes of those terrible situations!

Never, since Waterloo, has the position of France been so critical. Napoleon I. and his genius are no more; the great marshals of France have been replaced by brave but inexperienced commanders. General de Moltke, the great tactician, and his victorious lieutenants, the Princes of Prussia, are confronting Marshal Bazaine. Will he be up to the great task? This great and solemn question will be solved before long.

Supposing the two armies have succeeded in making the different junctions of their corps, we must expect to see in presence on the battle field—

Prussian Side.—Right Wing.			
Corps Steinmetz	70,000 men	80	cannon
Prince Frederick Charles	280,000 „	400	„
Left Wing.			
Crown Prince	170,000 „	400	„
Total	520,000 „	880	„

On the French side, at the most, there will only be a total of 300,000 men and 800 cannons.

It will be a gigantic contest. Will the old valour of the French be able to keep its advantage against an equally valorous race, with his more numerous soldiers and the prestige of a successful invasion?—*Idid.*

PRUSSIAN VERSIONS.

THE King of Prussia telegraphed to the Queen from Herny on Monday morning that "a victorious battle" had taken place before Metz, and that he was about to proceed immediately to the battle-field. In the evening he sent the following account of the affair:—

"I returned from the field of battle at Metz at three o'clock to-day. The advanced guard of the 7th Army Corps attacked the retreating enemy at eleven o'clock yesterday evening. The latter made a stand, and was gradually reinforced by troops from the fortress. The 13th division and part of the 14th supported the advanced guard, as also parts of the 1st army corps. A bloody fight ensued along the whole line, and the enemy was thrown back at all points. The pursuit was continued up to the glacis of the outworks. The nearness of the fortress allowed the enemy in many instances to secure his wounded. After our wounded had been secured the troops marched to their old bivouacs at dawn. The troops have all fought with incredible and admirable energy, and also with enthusiasm. I have seen many and have thanked them heartily. The rejoicing is really affecting. I have just spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zastrow, and Manteuffel."

Other official Prussian accounts of the battle are as follows:—

Herny, August 15.—Yesterday afternoon the 1st and 7th Army Corps attacked the French troops outside Metz with great violence and drove them back after a sanguinary encounter into the town. The French losses are estimated at 4,000 men. His Majesty the King made a reconnaissance in force over the battle-field several hours passed between the French and Prussian outposts without any demonstration being made on the part of the French, a proof that in the French army a strong feeling of discouragement prevails.

Prussian Head-quarters, Herny, August 15.—Yesterday, the 14th instant, at about the afternoon, our advanced guard before Metz believed they saw signs of a retrograde movement of the French corps which was still encamping under protection of the fortress. Without delay the brigade of General Goltz attacked the rear-guard of General Decaen's corps, formerly the corps of Marshall Bazaine, and succeeded in engaging it in such a severe encounter that the whole corps and some detachments of the troops under General Frossard were obliged to hasten to the front to its assistance. General Glumer then led his 2nd Brigade of East Saxons at once to the front, and the divisions of General Kameke and Wrang 1 o'por unely engaged in the fight on the left wing. Gradually drove back the enemy on all points behind the works of the fortress. In the meantime the French corps under General Ladmirault had endeavoured to fasten upon the right flank of the 1st Army Corps, but was attacked by General Manteuffel's reserves, who advanced to the beat of the drum, and, storming successively the positions held by different detachments of the enemy, drove them back into the fortress in an equally decisive manner in other parts of the field. The troops of this wing pushed on as far as Bellecroix and Borny within range of the advanced forts. This morning his Majesty the King made a reconnaissance of the battle-field, and inspected the arrangements made for the safe removal of the Prussian and French wounded. From the Prussian outposts, occupying the same ground as before the battle, and from the most elevated spots around nothing could be seen of the enemy on the right bank of the Moselle. Thick clouds of dust which were visible on the opposite side of the river lead to the conclusion that the bulk of the army has withdrawn."

Metz was said in the French papers to be in a perfect state of defence and fully provisioned for a siege. No one was allowed to reside there without having at least thirty days' provisions, and the police had begun to limit the supply of water to the inhabitants.

THE TUESDAY'S FIGHTING.

PARIS, August 18 (Morning).—A despatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated yesterday, 4 P.M., says—"During the whole of yesterday I have been fighting a battle between Doncourt and Vionville [on the southern high road between Metz and Verdun—about four English miles south from Doncourt, and about ten from Metz]. The enemy has been repulsed, and we have passed the night in the positions we have conquered. I shall delay my further movements for a few hours in order to largely complete my ammunitions. We had against us Prince Frederic Charles and General Steinmetz."

Verdun, August 17, 4.50 P.M.—A telegram received from Briey reports incessant fighting in the direction of Mars-la-Tour [a small place from twelve to fifteen miles south-west of Metz, and over twenty miles south-east of Verdun], adding that it appeared to be a formidable battle, and that large numbers of wounded French and Prussians are being conveyed to Briey [about ten miles north by north east from Mars-la-Tour]. On the other hand, it is announced that a body of about 1,200 men of Prussian artillery and cavalry is encamped upon the plateau between Briey and Saint Jean, and is sending out scouts, who have entered Briey. Travellers, whose accounts deserve belief, coming from Mars-la-Tour, state that a serious encounter took place between French troops and a large number of the corps d'armée, resulting in the repulse of the latter, upon the Moselle, under the vigorous attack of cavalry of the Guards. It is rumoured that Generals Bataille and Frossard have been wounded.

Verdun, August 17 (8.5 P.M.)—The Marshal Commander-in-Chief sends the following despatch to the Minister of the Interior:—"Head-quarters, August 16. —This morning, about nine o'clock, the corps d'armée commanded by Prince Frederick Charles directed a very vigorous attack on the right of our position. The division of cavalry Forton and the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, well sustained the attack. The corps echeloned to the right and left of Rezanville, came up successively to take part in the action, which lasted until nightfall. The enemy deployed considerable forces, and several times returned to the attack, but was vigorously repulsed. At the end of the day a fresh corps d'armée sought to turn our flank. We have everywhere maintained our position, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Our losses are also serious. General Bataille is wounded. In the hottest of the fight a regiment of Uhlans charged the staff of the Marshal and twenty men of the escort were placed hors de combat. The captain who commanded them was killed. At eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the whole line. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 120,000 men."

Metz, August 17 (Evening).—A serious encounter took place near Gravelotte, about seven miles from Metz in a south-westerly direction, yesterday. We gained a victory, but suffered great losses.

The German accounts are as follows:—

PONT-A MOUSSON, August 17 (7.10 P.M.)—Yesterday, Lieutenant-General Alvensleben advanced with three army corps westward of Metz, on the road of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Generals Decaen, Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert and the Imperial Guard and the Tenth Corps, successively supported by portions of the 8th and 9th Corps, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy they were driven back to Metz, after a hot fight lasting twelve hours. The loss of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on both sides is very considerable. On our side Generals von Doering and von Wedel have been killed, and Generals von Rauet and von Gruseber wounded. His Majesty the King greeted the troops to-day on the field of battle upon the glorious manner in which they had retained possession of the ground.

Marshal Bazaine, while retreating from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at 9 A.M. on the 16th by the 5th Brandenburg division (the same which was victorious in the battle of Saarbruck), and was stopped on his march. Our troops showed heroic courage, being opposed by four French corps d'armée, including the Imperial Guard, who fought well, and were ably led. Our troops were only reinforced after six hours' fighting by the arrival of the 10th Corps d'Armée. The losses on both sides are considerable, but our success is complete, as the French have been prevented from continuing their movement of retreat, and have been driven back to Metz. They have lost 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon. The enemy has violated the Convention of Geneva, as they fired on ambulances and surgeons.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated Thursday, gives the following account of Tuesday's battle:—"The French armies have been separated by a victory at Mars la-Tour. The French main army, forced back into Metz, is brought to bay by the German First and Second Armies. The Crown Prince, with the Third Army, is free to proceed to the west to engage General Trochu at Chalons, who is probably reinforced by the remnants of Marshal Macmahon's army. Decisive events are shortly expected."

A Prussian official telegram despatched from Pont-à-Mousson on Thursday morning says—Perfect quiet reigned all day yesterday. The German army holds the position gained by its sanguinary victory of the 17th (? 16th). The objects of the battle of the 16th have been completely attained. The cavalry of the 3rd Army Corps attacked the enemy on the morning of the 16th without waiting for the support of the infantry, and subsequently fought for six hours in conjunction with the latter, keeping three French Army Corps and a portion of the Imperial Guard engaged until evening, when the 10th German Corps came to its help, and the latter's cavalry (10th Corps) attacked with great determination, and at great sacrifice rode down the French ranks and drove the enemy back to Metz. Many prisoners were made, including several officers of the Imperial Guard. General Sheridan, of the United States army, will remain at the King of Prussia's headquarters.

PARIS, AUG. 17.—The following official despatch is received from the French head quarters:—"The corps of General Ladmirault formed the right wing. A battalion of the 73d Regiment of the Line destroyed a regiment of Prussian Lancers, capturing their colours. Many brilliant charges were made, in one of which General Legrand was killed. The Prussian Generals Wedel and Doering were also killed, and Generals Greuber and Von Rauch wounded. It is stated that the Prussian Prince Albert, commanding the cavalry, was killed. At the close of the day we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy. On the following day, the 17th, there were several engagements near Gravelotte with the rear guard. The approximate number of the enemy's forces engaged on the 16th is estimated at 150,000 men."

THE THURSDAY'S.

BERLIN, AUG. 19, 7 P.M.—The Queen has received the following telegram

of the letters, which speak for themselves. For evident reasons I am unable to give them complete:—

No. 1.—" Sarreguemines.—Nous sommes vaincu.—non, vaincus et en retraite, très désordonnés."

No. 2.—" Hier bataille à Forbach dur. de 6 hrs. du matin à 7 hrs. du soir. Batimens toute la ligne. Toute l'armée est partie précipitamment. Nous sommes arrivés à 4 heures du matin à Sarreguemines, à pied, fatigués. Nous ne possedons que ce que nous avons sur le dos; tout le reste . . . a été perdu dans la bagarre. Nos pertes ont été énormes."

No 3.—" C'est affreux. Les Prussiens tiennent bon. Ils sont exaspérés de ce que les Français ont fait à Saarbruck. Un bataillon à 800 Français est arrivé à la baionnette sur les Prussiens. Il n'en est revenu que 50 environs."

No. 4.—" Nous sommes arrivés, à Sarreguemines après une journée malheureuse. Bataille de 11 heures du matin—même depuis 8 heures pour une partie. Le feu a duré presque 9 heures. Nous sommes en pleine déroute. Notre corps est à recomposer."

It is a fact to be recorded in history, showing how instantaneous the spark, once kindled, burst out into the full flame of war, that, three weeks before the battle of Saarbruck the Peace Society of Paris sent their deputies to Saarbruck to celebrate an international feast held there by the corresponding society in Prussia. It was held at the station, one of the first places in flame; and, also that the first shot fired upon Saarbruck—an open town, be it remembered—was fired by the Prince Imperial himself. The Prussian soldiers have, therefore, rechristened the hill where the deadly contest raged, which I ought to have mentioned was known as the Spoikerberg, "Lulu-berg," Lulu being the *sobriquet* he is known by.

At present nothing could have been better than the behaviour of the troops here. When quartered in or passing through the towns I have neither seen nor heard of a single case of pilfering. I met an English mechanic who had lived in Saargemund over 14 years, who told me that he had at that moment six men quartered on him and two horses. I asked him which his fellow-townsmen preferred, the French or Prussian troops, as lodgers, when he unhesitatingly declared in favour of a latter, as they always paid for everything they had, and that he had heard no complaints of them from anybody. This, coming as it did from a perfectly disinterested person, I look upon as valuable testimony.

The German the people talk in this district is perfectly unintelligible to a Northerner, and their French also is nearly so.

AUGUST 14.

No post out for three days. Yesterday night I joined a corps which furnishes the outposts of the 2d Army, in order, if possible, to get a little nearer the front. I was received with the usual kindness that I have met with throughout, and had the good fortune to come in time to hear of a very dashing exploit performed the day before by a light cavalry officer of the 17th, the Brunswick Hussars—one Captain Brown by name. He was patrolling with a squadron of his regiment, and had the pluck to take it up to Pont-à-Mousson, between Nancy and Metz, and at that time some 25 miles from his regiment. He arrived at the railway station, having previously destroyed the telegraph wires some three miles off, and, placing some of his men out of sight, in the waiting-rooms, calmly awaited the arrival of the next train. Duly it came in sight, and, as he expected, the number of *képis* that protruded from the windows proclaimed it a military convoy. As it halted at the station he made a dash at it with his men, captured eight prisoners, and before they could be rescued by their comrades had fastened them each to the saddle of one of his men and carried them in safety back to his corps. You may perhaps, think this exploit not worth mentioning, but I notice it to show the "go" these Hussars have in them. We arrived to-day at a veritable château, such as one would be glad to stay at, even in England. It is called the Château d'Aulnoy-sur-Seille. Most comfortable, the walls covered with old pictures. Not a creature in the place, except an old servant, who had a piece of red ribband in his button-hole and called himself "the Count." However, he was quickly found out, as may be supposed. Though the occupiers of this old place are as kind and careful of it as if it was their own, yet it brings before one more forcibly than ever the blessing of having that little bit of sea between England and the Continent when one sees what a fearful thing troops marching through a country are. Here, for instance, in this fine old château, capable of holding 40 guests at least, with gardens, fountains, stables, all in the most complete order, the first thing we see is a Prussian sentry at the door. Inside the large hall are grouped the orderlies from the various regiments: on the right a large room is converted into a dining-room, the library into a sleeping apartment for the orderlies; at the top of the fine old stone staircase, with a gigantic picture of Louis Quatorze half way up, is formed the *bureau*, where the business of the Corps d'Armée is carried on; and the billiard-room is full of other *minutiæ* connected with the department. Your correspondent is in a little boudoir on the ground floor, and the park has a regiment of cavalry picketed in it, with its attendant bivouac fire in the centre. Now, let any one who possesses a fine country house picture to himself for one moment what his feelings would be should such a curse fall upon his household; when, too, he would, perhaps for weeks, be not only compelled to house, but to feed, some 25 men per day, with the pleasant prospect before him that, should the tide of war change, he would have a recurrence of the same with ten times severity. Then, again, the villages, evidently large enough to hold at least 500 people, are deserted by every creature. Here and there one sees a very old woman, or some decrepit old man, whom his sons have evidently thought it expedient to leave behind: otherwise there is not a living thing to be seen. It appears the villagers had an idea that the Prussians would treat them as dogs, and, therefore, all have fled. Doubtless when they find their fears are groundless they will return. I need hardly add that there is no food to be had for love or money. It is true that to-day we at head-quarters of this corps have fared sumptuously, as our last convoy of fresh and black bread were the order of the day. There was not a drop of wine to be bought (beer, of course, is unknown in these parts), and the water was drained out by the enormous calls upon it; so that you see, though the 2d Army has not yet commenced actual fighting, we have tasted of the vicissitudes of campaigning. However, we are lucky, after all, to be able to calculate on our rations, which have never hitherto failed us When the enormous masses of men and horses that Prussia has to find food for are considered, this fact will prove how good her organization must be.

I have just heard that two more "rides" that I think may prove interesting. An officer of a regiment of Hussars was sent patrolling with three men and a non-commissioned officer. He started from Saargemünd, and arrived at Puttlange, where he halted some hours. He started at half past 4 in the morning, and rode to Arrocourt, where he was fired at by the peasantry; thence he proceeded to Vaferonont, where he found a mass of the peasantry armed with muskets, and, with the burgomaster or mayor of the place at their head, barring the principal street. He instantly charged, and, seizing the burgomaster, declared that he would blow his brains out if he was fired on. This, therefore, checked the aggressive movement, and tying him to his saddle he trotted through in safety. Then, after having cleared the town, he released his unwilling hostage and galloped on to St. Epreve, where he came upon the baggage and rear-guard of the enemy. He then having ascertained their exact position, made a long détour and rejoined Landrouff alone, his escort being quite done up, and he having been 16 hours on the same horse, without once halting to bait. I saw the animal in question, an Irish horse, and, as may be gathered from its performances, one that a soldier might trust his life to. Another account is yet more startling. A young Dragoon officer, who, though young in years, is making his third campaign, was ordered to make a reconnaissance from Falquemont towards Penge. He had 16 men with him. When near the latter place he fell in with a French patrol commanded by an officer. He instantly charged, and captured four men, killing two. The officer, however, escaped. He then left his prisoners in charge of ten of his men, and proceeded with five towards the place he was ordered to go to. Seeing a bivouac fire in front of him he made a *détour* of some miles, over some high wooded mountains that lay on his right flank, and getting round it was proceeding, when, to his amazement, he found there was another in front of him, and shortly afterwards two more sprang up on either side, so that he was completely in a trap. Concealing himself in a wood he waited till the dawn of day. While they were in this position he heard the rumble of a baggage train, and, creeping up to the road, discovered that it was the baggage of Marshal Bazaine, thus finding out for his commanding officer the name of the division that was in front of him. On day breaking he got back safely to where he had left the remainder of his escort, and returned with his prisoners to camp, having accomplished 60 English miles, over the most difficult passes, at a stretch In a war of this sort the cavalry are on incessant duty, either as vedettes or patrolling, and there are many of the regiments which have done 36 hours at a stretch, hard at work. The horses, as may be supposed begin to look a little thin under it, but otherwise are in capital condition. If ever an army really longed for a battle this one does, as it cannot brook the thought of its left-hand neighbour, the 1st Army, having reaped so many laurels before it has fired a shot. "It can't last, however, much longer so," is the thought that each young subaltern, fuming for glory, ever consoles himself with.—*Times.*

THE ALSACE PEASANTRY.

THE Prussian General von Boyer, at the head of the Baden Division, who has recently summoned Strasburg, will soon begin to batter the place with some 80 guns of heavy calibre. They have been forwarded to him from Rastatt. In the meantime he has issued a characteristic proclamation to the inhabitants of Alsace, conjuring them to receive the Germans as friends, and reminding them that they speak the same language and share the same feelings and manners with their involuntary invaders. Referring to the fatal machinations of the priests, who have irritated the Alsace peasantry against the "Protestant Prussians," he likewise promises them full protection for their persons and property provided they remain neutral spectators in the war. It is said to be exclusively owing to the calumnies propagated by the priesthood at the expense of the Prussians that the peasants in sundry places have taken up arms against the invaders, and exposed themselves to fearful punishment. In the village near Woerth not less than 26 villagers were executed the morning after the battle. Wherever the Prussians and other Germans penetrate they find the country people either running away before them or begging for terms, as though savages had come down upon them. It is evident the priests, and, to a certain extent, the press also, have represented the Germans as the barbarians which the Paris journalists knew the Turcos to be, and fondly hoped they would prove. It would be difficult to give you an adequate idea of the sensations awakened by these monsters on this side of the Rhine. They are recorded in the papers without a word of comment; they are borne by the public without complaint, but they will be well remembered by diplomatists and politicians when the hour for exacting guarantees of future and enduring peace arrives.—*Berlin Letter of August 16 in Times.*

TROOPS FROM ALGERIA.

THE necessities of the war having caused a drain of French troops from Algeria, that colony has been declared in a state of siege. The principal "military ports" of France—Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort—have also been placed in a st-te of siege. The Arab chiefs in Algeria are said to have offered France the services of 20,000 horsemen and 30,000 Turco volunteers.

EMEUTE IN PARIS.

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 15.

IF the dynasty of the Bonapartes should ultimately be expelled from France, the honour of the triumph will scarcely be due to its avowed enemies. Hitherto, indeed, they have proved to be the Emperor's best friends, when only they have come to action. I have to chronicle to-day an act of hostility which, however exaggerated in this early stage of indignation, cannot but be pronounced a cruel, a desperate, and an utterly unjustifiable attack upon innocent and harmless people. I shall spare your readers any preamble to the story and, while telling it, I shall be most cautious in allotting the onus of an atrocious crime among the two parties accused—the Prussian and the Red Republican.

On the Boulevard de la Villette, one of those quarters of Paris to which M. Haussmann gave only just so much attention as to order the pulling of it down without much care for the building of it up again, is a fire station, occupying the house No. 157. About one hundred and fifty men belong to the post, but the great majority of these are always absent on duty in different parts of Paris. Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon there were but fourteen men in the guard-room under the charge of a lieutenant and a corporal. Your readers are probably aware that firemen in France form a disciplined body, commanded like soldiers, and regularly armed. A sentinel was marching up and down before the open door, and three rifles, belonging to the guard, were propped against the wall outside; the owners of them were lounging about within the post, laughing and playing, as they may be seen on any sunny afternoon. About the time mentioned a band of sixty or eighty men came marching in procession through the Rue Tangier, and along the Boulevard. No one paid them any attention; such manifestations have been all too common of late. At their head, singing lustily, walked a little man in a tall hat. Arrived in front of the fire station, they suddenly hushed the "Marseillaise," and raised a shout, "Vive la République!" The sentinel stood aghast. The lieutenant in charge sprang to the open door, saw the danger, and hastily whispered, "Load your rifles, and shut the door after me!" Then he went into the street They received him with a cry for arms. "What do you want?" he exclaimed, seeking to gain time. "We are proclaiming the Republic!" they replied; "give up your rifles, and come with us!" "Never!" cried the lieutenant; "go and proclaim your Republic elsewhere!" They drew out revolvers and fired instantly; then rushed on the post. The sen inel fell with a dagger-thrust in his chest. The corporal, standing at the window, was struck with three balls. The sentinel's piece, and the rifles leaning against the wall were seized, and the Republicans attempted either to escape or to proceed upon their course, it is doubtful which. But the firemen rushed out; the neighbours, roused by the report, came running into the street. The rioters fired in every direction at random. From the depôt of police in the Rue Tangier, sergents de ville ran up. They were met by a volley. One fell dead; three others dropped, severely wounded. A child of six years old, playing in the street, was shot through the body, and died upon the spot. Then began a desperate struggle hand to hand. The rioters were armed with revolvers and daggers; the sergents de ville had their swords only.

But the *rappel* was beating on all sides. National Guards were hastening up. All the neighbourhood was roused. Numbers compensated for the inferiority of arms. The rioters fell back. Their leader, and four of his most active followers, were captured; the rifles were recovered. The retreat, of course, broke into a flight. They attempted to escape singly, and each one was chased by a multitude. The cry, *Au Prussien!* perhaps attracted to the hunt some who might not have cared to pursue a Republican. Fifty of them were captured, or, at least, fifty arrests were made. It was with the utmost difficulty that the populace was prevented from paying those murderers in their own money. Most of them were frightfully ill treated before the police could get to the spot. They were escorted by a dense masses of soldiers to the Prefecture, and locked up. Down to this time nothing has transpired as to the results of their examination. An Englishman is said to be among them, and on the person of the leader is reported to have been seized a bag of copper money, two thousand francs in paper was also found upon him.

One might have thought that this defeat would impress the most fanatic of *sans culottes*; but the *Journal Officiel* announces that at a quarter-past six on the same night another attack was made upon the fire station, by which time two more arrests were effected, and these prisoners were armed with daggers exactly similar to the weapons found upon the others. Nor, if we trust the *Patrie*, is this all. At a quarter to two in the morning a third attempt was made, this time upon the post of the National Guard at La Villette. The neighbourhood turned out again, and the rioters were in such force as to hold their ground for forty minutes. At length, however, they were dispersed, and a great number of them arrested. I must mention that this last engagement is reported only by the *Patrie*.

Who are these fiends? Patriotic Frenchmen are not willing to admit for one instant that any party among their fellow countrymen could be guilty of such a crime. It is not that a very large proportion of the people would view with disapproval the proclamation of the Republic; but at this moment, with the enemy at the gates, it is no time for embarrassing the Government. Every one, therefore, accepts it as a proven fact that the rioters are Prussians, and the sack of sous carried by the chief is merely the change of Bismarck's gold. Had I time I would willingly pause a moment to reflect upon that bag of coppers, its meaning, and its intended use; but events hurry us on. The *Journal Officiel* accepts the prevailing impression by the following statement, which heads its description of the event:

"Within the last three days the authorities have seized, both on the high road and in the house of a person now in custody, revolvers of a very large bore, with cartridges befitting them, and daggers of such size and form as make a most dangerous weapon. The night before last, in an isolated house near to the fortifications, a search was made which brought to light a list of conspirators, badges for the arm (*brassards*), and red flags, several signals for rallying together, a statement of the troops which occupy the outlying forts, and the visiting card of a person in the service of one amongst the sovereigns with whom France is at war." This sovereign is said to be the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The revolvers and daggers taken from the Republican of La Villette are declared to be of the same rather unusual bore and shape as those of arms discovered in the house named.—*Daily Telegraph*, August 17.

DISAPPOINTED PARIS.

PARIS, 17TH AUGUST.

It is pitiable to see the disappointment at the lack of decisively triumphant news. The shop windows have grown more and more lugubrious during the week I have been here, and the prints and caricatures displayed in them tell their own sad story. Photographs of M. Gustave Doré's powerful picture, "The Rhin Allemand," with the shadowy figures of the Great Napoleon's Old Guard rising to encourage their brethren of to-day on their triumphant march, are still displayed far and wide. But they have been supplemented by two others from the hand of the same artist, showing respectively the horrors of war and the blessings of peace. The first gives a burning village, with the corpses of soldiers heaped up in its streets, with dismantled houses and perishing cattle. Over this scene of ruin and distress rises a lurid moon, and if the design of the picture be to bring the misery of war home to the people it fulfils its purpose admirably. Another sign of the times is the number of engravings of the First Napoleon in adversity, which hang in prominent positions in the shops. The Retreat from Moscow and Napoleon after Waterloo might be agreeable subjects for contemplation from the places of honour they occupy; while the comic artists of the facetious periodicals no longer present their readers with cuts of absurd Prussian-flying for their lives from a Frenchman, or of the Parisian soldier making merry with the damsels of Berlin. Vengeance is the cry now, and a stern figure rising from a battlefield strewn with slain, or a Garde Mobile heavily laden and equipped marching to victory with a full heart, are the sketches of the hour. A "New Map of Europe for 1870" is being sold extensively at the kiosks, and typifies in coarse colours the artist's conception of national characteristics. The form of each country is given in outline, and a human figure made out of each. Thus England is an old woman, Scotland her mob-cap, and Ireland a rebellious lap-dog snarling in her face, and angrily trying to break away from her chain. Spain is a fat lady lying on her back, smoking a cigarette, and nearly smothering the small soldier, Portugal, by her weight. Prussia is an unwieldy military monster, half-smothered in his own helmet, but kneeling on an attenuated and sleeping man servant, Austria; while France, as a fierce Zouave, aims a blow at his heart. Prussia's right hand grasps Belgium, his left Austria, and on Denmark, a small soldier, swaggers with head erect. Russia is a chiffonnier, whose coat is patched, "Crimea" being written on the pieces sewn on last. Switzerland is a closed strong box; Turkey in Europe an Oriental crushed by the superincumbent pressure of the other countries; Turkey in Asia a girl smoking a hookah; while Norway and Sweden are turned into a ferocious panther. The points are not particularly good, but the crowd delights in them, and the new map sells. But for articles, the supply of which has hitherto exceeded the demand, commend me to the tricoloured banner. The stock of these is enormous, and they may be bought at from ten centimes to forty francs each. Every shop that could by any possibility graft flag-selling upon its ordinary trade seems to have laid in a stock at the commencement of the war, and to have found the market glutted. Yesterday, when the apocryphal news came of the capture of the Germans, a few windows were decorated, and to-day, when the "well-informed," who you will have remarked are generally wrong, insist that good news is forthcoming, there have been a few attempts to force the sale of banners. But the hour has not come for them yet, and they lie by the hundred furled. Paris is told now that the Emperor went to Chalons last night; but is past caring whither he goes or what he does. The crowds round the Maries, at the Hotel de Ville, and other great offices for the publication of the despaches to the Minister of War, went sullenly for news—not of the Emperor, but of France's arms. Their persistence and patience are astounding, and I have seen the same faces at the same places these five days. "Where, where is the great fight to be?" their owners say; "Metz—Nancy—Chalons?" and then they pause, and you see that Paris and her fate is uppermost in every mind.—*Daily News.*

A NEW HORROR OF WAR.

A HORRID circumstance occurred at the battle of Woerth. At the third charge of the Cuirassiers the enemy saw coming towards them at full speed a horse carrying a rider whose head had just been carried off by a cannon ball. This mutilated corpse was that of M. de la Futaie de Lacurre, colonel of the 3d Regiment of Cuirassiers. The same ball had cut the trumpeter of the regiment in two, and carried off the hand of a captain who was by his side.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

IN the Corps Législatif, on August 17, M. Gambetta proposed that the Chamber should meet from day to day.

M. de Jouvencel made known to the Ministers an offer from the agriculturists of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, whose farmyards are in danger. They propose to form a Syndicate in order to hand over to the Government their stocks of corn and fodder at less than market prices, for the supply of the capital.

M. Thiers said—The proposition that has been made for our future meeting is so simple and so sincere in intention that it cannot create division among us Permanence does not mean sitting for four, five, or six hours consecutively; that would neither be useful nor advisable; but that we should be present and should hold daily a patriotic meeting for the interchange of ideas, and to receive communications from the Government. —All of us are continually receiving from all parts of France instructive that before those lofty walls the now powerful and novel fortune will be arrested. When they were constructed it was not anticipated that France would be outraged, and it is not an outrage to France to say that if fortune should again betray us there will be at one point an invincible obstacle which will arrest the enemy. (*Très bien.*) I am persuaded that it will be so, if we will; and that we all in our hearts rise to the level of the great events amidst which we live. ("*Oui, oui.*") With respect to the proposition which has been made it is deserving of adoption. It is important to make a desert around the enemy if he should advance, and to provide abundance for ourselves. At the first danger which threatened the capital entire France would rush forth to defend it But we must insure that all those who have a heart and a gun shall be certain to find means of subsistence in Paris. The means of doing so are simple. In 1814 and 1815 all the inhabitants of the country round retired into Paris, bringing with them their provisions and their cattle, of which they thus deprived the enemy. They will again do so now, still more readily if they have an assurance of obtaining remunerative prices, and at the same time they will aid in the defence. I, therefore, beg the Ministers not to consider this proposition as one which may give rise to dissension. I beg them to accept it; for there can be no more useful or proper precaution adopted. And if extensive merchants should offer their services as intermediaries, I beg they may be accepted, for there can be no more useful or prudent precaution

The Minister of Commerce replied—One word with respect to the question of provisioning Paris, which M. Thiers has so properly raised. That subject has occupied the attention of the Government. I should say that on my accession to office I found that preparations had already been begun by my predecessor. I will limit myself to two declarations. We are in a position to insure the provisioning of Paris; and among the means of attaining that object, we shall certainly make use of that which M. Thiers has referred to.

WISSEMBOURG.

Respecting the affair at Wissembourg, which has been already amply described, we extract a few interesting remarks from the official Prussian report:—

"The French infantry in action at Wissembourg and Gaisberg belonged to the 1st Corps; the cavalry to the 5th Corps Except an attack undertaken to cover the retreat, the French stood on the defensive during the whole engagement. Most of the French troops in the engagement conducted themselves with much spirit, and held their ground manfully. Only after retreat had become inevitable did they appear as if seized by a sudden panic. At this crisis troops of the Corps Macmahon, which had not yet been under fire, threw away their caps, knapsacks, tents, &c., and decamped, leaving even their provisions behind them. The Algerine troops exhibited the same temper as the French. There was no perceptible difference between them and their European comrades.

"The infantry, whose battalions were not above 800 strong, opened fire at 1,500 paces. This makes hitting a mere matter of chance, and has a tendency to demoralize a man in the use of his weapon. But practice of forming company columns and outflanking the enemy's tirailleurs has fully answered. The French cavalry, even if numerically equal to our own, invariably declined attack. Our artillery fired slower, but much more effectively, than the French. The mitrailleuse battalion threw rounds at a distance of 1,600 paces against our artillery, but did no damage. It was soon silenced by our guns."

THE ACTION AT SAARBRUCK.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

"On the forenoon of August 6 the 7th Corps d'Armée pushed its vanguard to Herchenbach, 1½ German mile north-west of Saarbruck, with outposts stretching as far as the river Saar. The preceding night the enemy had evacuated its position on the drilling ground of Saarbuck.

"Towards noon the Cavalry Division under General Rheinbaben passed through the town. Two squadrons formed the van. The moment they reached the highest point of the drilling ground, and became visible to spectators on the south, they were fired at from the hills near Spicheren.

"The drilling-ground ridge overhangs a deep valley stretching towards Forbach and Spicheren, and bordered on the other side by the steep and partly-wooded height named after the latter village. These hills, rising in almost perpendicular ascent several hundred feet above the valley, form a natural fortress, which needed no addition from art to be all but impregnable. Like so many bastions, the mountains project into the valley, facing it on all sides, and affording the strongest imaginable position for defence. The enemy's march officers have taken prisoners on this spot confess to having smiled at the idea of a Prussian attacking them in this stronghold. There was not a man in the 2d French Corps who was not persuaded in his own mind that to attempt the Spicheren hills must lead to the utter annihilation of the besiegers.

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock the 74th Division arrived at Saarcrück, and immediately proceeded to attack it, encountered a strong force of the enemy in the valley between Saarbrück and Spicheren, and opened fire forthwith. Upon this General Frossard, who was in the act of withdrawing a portion of his troops when the Prussians arrived, turned round and reoccupied the Spicheren hills with his entire force. The 14th Division of Corps, under General Bazaine, came up in time to support him.

"The 14th Division at first had to deal with far superior numbers. To limit the attack to the enemy's front would have been useless. General von Kamecke, therefore, while engaging the front, also attempted to turn the left flank of the enemy by Stining; but the five battalions he could spare for this operation were too weak to make an impression upon the much stronger numbers of the French. Two successive attacks on his left were repulsed by General Frossard. Towards 3 o'clock, when all the troops of the Division were under fire, the engagement assumed a very sharp and serious aspect.

"Eventually, however, the roar of the cannon attracted several other Prussian detachments. The Division under General von Barnekow was the first to be drawn to the spot. Two of its batteries came dashing up at full speed to relieve their struggling comrades. They were promptly followed by the 40th Infantry, under Colonel Rex, and three squadrons of the 9th Hussars. At this moment the vanguard of the 5th Division was copied on the Winterberg hill. General Stülpnagel, whose van had been stationed as Sulzbach the same morning, had been ordered by General von Alvensleben to march his entire division in the direction from which the sound of cannon proceeded. Two batteries advanced in a forced march on the high road. The infantry were partly sent by rail from Neunkirchen to Saarbruck.

"At about half-past 3 o'clock the division Kamecke had been sufficiently reinforced to enable General von Goeben, who had arrived in the meantime and assumed the command, to make a vigorous onslaught on the enemy's front. The chief aim of the attack was the wooded portion of the declivity. The 40th infantry, supported on its right by troops of the 14th division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th division, made the assault. A reserve was formed of some battalions of the 5th and 16th divisions, as they came up.

"The charge was a success. The wood was occupied, the enemy expelled. Penetrating further always on the ascent, the troops pushed the French before them as far as the southern outskirts of the wood. Here the French made a stand, and, combining the three arms of the service for a united attack, endeavoured to retrieve the day. But our infantry were not to be shaken. At this juncture the artillery of the 5th Division accomplished a rare and most daring feat. Two batteries literally clambered up the hills of Spicheren by a narrow and precipitous mountain path. With their help a fresh attack of the enemy was repulsed. A flank attack directed against our left from Aslingen and Spicheren was warded off in time by battalions of the 5th Division stationed in reserve.

"The fighting, which for hours had been conducted with the utmost obstinacy on both sides, now reached its climax. Once more the enemy, superior still in numbers, rallied his entire forces for a grand and impetuous charge. It was his third attack after we had occupied the wood. But, like the preceding ones, this last effort was shortened by the imperturbable calmness of our infantry and artillery. Like waves dashing and breaking against a rock, the enemy's battalions were scattered by our gallant troops. After this last failure the enemy fell in rapid retreat. 52 French battalions with the artillery of an entire corps, stationed in an almost unassailable position, had thus been defeated by 27 Prussian battalions, supported by but the artillery of one division. It was a brilliant victory indeed. We had everything against us—numbers, guns, and the nature of the locality; yet we prevailed.

"Darkness fast setting in afforded its valuable aid to the enemy in effecting his retreat. To cover this backward movement the French artillery were stationed on the hills skirting the battle-field on the south, where they kept up a continuous but baruuless fire for a considerable time.

"The ground was too difficult for the cavalry to take any part in the action. Nevertheless, the fruits of the victory were very remarkable. The Corps under General Frossard, being entirely demoralized, dispersed. The road is took in its hasty flight was marked by numerous waggons with provisions and clothing; the woods were filled with hosts of stragglers, wandering about in a purposeless way, and large stores and quantities of goods of every description fell into our hands.

"While the battle was raging on Spicheren hill, the 13th Division crossed the Saar at Verden, occupied Forbach, seized vast magazines of food and clothing, and thus forced General Frossard, whose retreat was covered by two divisions of General Bazaine, which had come up for this purpose, to withdraw to the southwest, and leave free the road to St. Avold.

"The losses were very serious on both sides. The 5th Division alone has 230 dead and about 1,800 wounded. The 12th Infantry has 32 officers and 800 men dead or wounded; next to this the 40th, 8th, 48th, 39th, and 74th have suffered most. The batteries, too have encountered terrible loss. The number of killed and wounded on the enemy's side is at least equal to our own. The unwounded prisoners in our hands already exceed 2,000, and are increasing hourly. We have also captured 40 pontoons and the tents of the camp."

From unofficial sources we receive (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) an interesting supplement to the above. Among the stores taken at Forbach there were several railway vans full of confectionery. Fancy the astonishment of the German aboriginies at falling in with this strange description of victuals! As the Prussian soldiers prefer brown bread and bacon to toffy, it is even after the lapse of ten days since this important capture easier to obtain a cwt. of sweetmeats at Forbach than a plain loaf.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

PRUSSIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

SUBJOINED is the semi-official account of the Battle of Woerth, as communicated to the German Press from the Head-quarters of the 3rd Army:—

"On the 5th of August reliable intelligence was received at the Head quarters of the 3rd Army that Marshal Macmahon was busily engaged in concentrating his troops on the hills west of Woerth, and that he was being reinforced by constant arrivals by railway. In consequence of these advices it was resolved to lose no time in effecting a change of front, which had been determined upon a few days previously, but not yet executed. The 2d Bavarian and the 5th Prussian Corps were to remain in their respective positions at Lembach and Preuschdorf; the 11th Prussian Corps was to wheel to the right and encamp at Holschloch, with van pushed forward towards the river Sauer; and the 1st Bavarian Corps was to advance into the neighbourhood of Lobsann and Lampertsloch. The Cavalry Division remained at Schönenburg, forming west. The Corps Werder (Wertemberg and Baden Divisions) marched to Reimerswiller, with patrols facing the Hagueenau forest.

"The Fifth Prussian Corps, on the evening of the 5th, pushed its van from its bivouac at Preuschdorf on to the heights east of Woerth. On the other side of the Sauer numerous camp fires of the enemy were visible during the night, the French outposts occupying the heights west of the Sauer, opposite Woerth and Gunstett. At dawn of the 6th, skirmishes commenced along the line of the outposts, which caused the Prussian vanguard to send a battalion into Woerth. At 8 o'clock steady firing was heard on the right (Bavarian) flank. This and the fire the enemy directed against Woerth caused us to station the entire artillery of the 5th Prussian Corps on the heights east of this place, and try to relieve the Bavarians. A little later the 5th Corps was ordered to break off the engagement, it being the intention of our generals to begin the battle against the concentrated forces of the enemy only when the change of front had been effected, and the entire German army was ready to be brought into action. At a quarter to 8 o'clock the 9th Division (Nostitz) of the 2nd Bavarian Corps (Hartmann), induced by the heavy fire of the outposts near Woerth, had left their bivouac at Lembach, and, proceeding by Mattstall and Langen-Salzbach, after a sharp engagement penetrated as far as Neuschwiller, where they spread, fronting to the south. At half-past 10 this Bavarian corps, supposing the order to break off the engagement, which had been given to the 5th Prussians, to extend to themselves, withdrew to Langen-Salzbach. The enemy being thus no longer pressed on his left, turned all his strength with the greatest energy against the 5th Prussians at Woerth. Reinforcements were continually thrown in by rail. Finding the enemy in earnest on this point, and perceiving the 11th Prussians to approach vigorously in the direction of Gunstett, one of the 5th Prussians immediately proceeded to the attack, so as to defeat the enemy if possible before he had time to concentrate. The 20th Brigade was the first to defile through Woerth, and marched towards Elsasshausen and Froschwiller; it was promptly followed by the 19th Brigade. The French stood their ground with the utmost pertinacity, and their fire was crushing. Whatever the gallantry of our 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in a sanguinary conflict raging along the heights west of Woerth.

"At half-past 1 p.m. orders were given to the 1st Bavarian Corps (Von der Tann) to leave one of its two divisions where it stood, and, sending on the other as quick as possible by Lobsann and Lampertsloch, to seize upon the enemy's front in the gap betwe n the 2nd Bavarian Corps at Langen-Salzbach and the 5th Prussian Corps at Woerth. The 11th Prussians were ordered to advance to Elsasshausen, skirt the forest of Niederwald, and operate against Froschwiller. The Wurtemberg Division was to proceed to Gunstett and follow up the 11th Prussians across the Sauer; the Baden Division was to remain as Sauerburg.

"At 2 o'clock the combat had extended along the entire line. It was a severe struggle. The 5th Prussians fought at Woerth; the 11th Prussians near Elsasshausen. In his strong positions on and near the heights of Froschwiller the enemy offered us a most intense resistance. The 1st Bavarian corps reached Görsdorf, but could not lay hold of the enemy fast enough; the 2d Bavarian had to exchange the exhausted troops of the Division Bothmer, who had expended their ammunition in the fierce fights of the morning, for the Division Walther. While the Division Bothmer fell back, the Brigade Schleich of the Division Walther marched upon Langen-Salzbach. The Würtemberg Division approached Gunstett.

"At 2 o'clock fresh orders were given. The Würtemberg Division was to turn towards Richshofen by way of Eberbach, to threaten the enemy's line of retreat. The 1st Bavarian was to attack to once and dislodge the enemy from his position at Froschwiller and in the neighbouring vineyards. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy, bringing fresh troops into the field, and advancing with consummate bravery, assumed the offensive against the 5th and 11th Prussian Corps. But all his assaults were beaten off. Thus the fight was briskly going on at Woerth, neither party making much progress, till at length the brilliant attack of the 1st Bavarian Corps at Görsdorf and of the 1st Würtemberg Brigade on the extreme left at Eberbach decided the fate of the day.

"Towards the close of the battle the French attempted a grand cavalry charge against the 5th and 11th Corps, especially against the artillery of these troops. Our artillery awaited them in a stationary position, and repulsed them with severe loss. The infantry did so likewise. This last experiment having failed, the enemy at 4 o'clock evacuated Froschwiller, and retreated through the mountain passes in the direction of Bitche. The cavalry of all our divisions were despatched in pursuit.

"The cavalry division, which, on account of the difficult ground, which allowed little scope for its manœuvres had been left at Sobsbourg were ordered at half-past 3 o'clock to advance to Gunstett. On the morning of the 7th this cavalry corps began the pursuit in the direction of Ingweiler and Bronstweiler. All the troops who had taken part in the engagement bivouacked on the battle field, the cavalry at Gunstett, the Baden Division at Sauerburg.

"Our losses are great, but cannot, as yet, be exactly estimated. The enemy lost 5,000 unwounded prisoners, 50 guns, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles. The enemy's troops arrayed against us were General Macmahon's army, and the 2nd and 3rd Division of the 6th Corps."

The *Staats Anzeiger* of August 17 contains official accounts of the battles of Wissembourg, Saarbruck, and Woerth. The one relating to the battle of Woerth is mainly a repetition of the semi-official report translated above. Of the few additional facts given in it," writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, "I will only mention that Woerth lies on the slope of a semi-circular ridge, and that the hills surrounding it are steep, covered with vines and studded with farms and other rural buildings. To take this formidable position by assault was the task of the two Prussian corps engaged in the conflict. Manfully as they wrestled for six long hours, they did not attain the summit until the French were taken in flank by the Bavarian and Würtembergers. The woody defiles covering the French line of retreat sheltered the enemy to a certain extent from pursuit. As it was, the French left 8,000 prisoners, of whom 2,500 were wounded, in the hands of the victors. None of the retreating detachments the German cavalry fell in with on the evening of the battle or the day after were marching in organized bodies; the remnant of Macmahon's army had been dissolved into a disorderly medley, mixing up all arms and organizing little if any regular plan of command. So precipitate was the flight that Macmahon's own carriages, with his money chest, correspondence, and ladies' toilets, were appropriated by some lusty Hussars."

A GLORIOUS DEFEAT.

MARSHAL MCMAHON has issued an order to his *corps d'armée*, which reads oddly after what we have heard of the affair at Reinhshoffen; it is not dated:—

"Soldiers!—On the 6th of August the fortune of war betrayed your courage. You only lost your positions after an heroic resistance which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by numbers. Under such conditions a defeat is glorious, and history will record that at the battle of Freischwiller the French displayed the greatest valour. You have experienced heavy loss; but that of the enemy is yet more severe. If he did not pursue you it was because you had hit him so hard. The Emperor is satisfied with you, and the whole country thanks you for having so worthily upheld the honour of your flag We have had a great ordeal to go through. You must forgot it. The First Corps is about to be reorganised, and, with God's help, we shall soon take a brilliant revenge. "MCMAHON."

"SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED."

IN to-day's Chamber the Minister of War declared there had been no regular battle, but a series of engagements. A letter from a military correspondent of the *Temps* denies that Marshal Macmahon was surprised at Woerth. He telegraphed, it is asserted, to Headquarters to say that very superior forces were before him. "Attack them," was the reply. He telegraphed again, insisting on the disproportion of strength, but still the wires reiterated "Attack!" The result was as might have been expected. The same letter adds that there is dysentery among the Prussians.—*Paris Letter, August 16.*

THE EMPRESS.

THE *Post* says that letters from Paris from persons about the Empress describe her Majesty as painfully changed and worn. She has scarcely slept for two hours at a time, and is unremitting in her attention to public affairs. Her attendants have the strictest orders to wake her on the receipt of every telegram. A Brussels letter says that it is reported from Paris that the Empress, with a view to eventualities, has ordered an inventory to be made of the Crown diamonds. A telegram from the same city says it is reported that the Empress has consulted the Belgian Government, through the French Ambassador, with the view of ascertaining if, in case of necessity, she could pass through Belgium to England. The answer, it is believed, was in the affirmative. With respect to the Prince Imperial, the *Daily News* is informed, upon authority in which it places confidence, that the Prince has been sent back to Paris, and is now at the Tuileries.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THE *Journal de Brux